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tion, 50 cents per square each additional insertion.

The Story of a Traveler.

Travelers meet with many incidents as well as accidents. They endure many hardships as well as to share the fat of the Land. Once upon a time a young man who was traveling from the cradle to the grave, who sought fame, fortune and relics, the latter of which included a wife. In passing through the State of Ohio, he accidentally or otherwise heard of the Little Dutchman in Napoleon, Henry county. Being rather of an inquisitive turn of mind he began to inquire into the history of this individual, when his curiosity soon became excited and he resolved to call upon this self same person, before he got very much nearer to his grave. He thought that he would here find much valuable matter which would assist him in filling up his very interesting diary, and sure enough he traveled not in vain, his wildest imaginations were here completely overwhelmed, and he wondered that he had not earlier heard of or discovered this wonderful Fountain where the Balm of Life is annually dispensed to thousands. Yes, where all the very best and most popular medicines known in the entire world are kept in their purest states for the relief and cure of the afflicted and suffering, where even the dying can be made to feel that they have reached the haven of rest. He not only found here all the necessary and proper remedies for restoring the diseased and crippled condition of the physical body, but he found a large stock of the choicest food for the brain; that which produces the growth of the mind, viz: Books. These were well selected and calculated for the young as well as the old. And did the people but know that to cultivate a good healthy mind in the child, will do more to develop a good healthy body than all the medicine in the world, they would invest more liberally in good books for the children. And yet, nevertheless, this is a fact which can and has been successfully demonstrated many times by the best scientists in the world. This traveler was much pleased with these two stores in one large building being so successfully managed for the welfare and wellbeing of the human family, so much so that he has concluded to make Napoleon his future home, where he can have free access to this Mammoth Store, and to receive bids for matrimony, which can be addressed to Traveler, care of the Northwest office, Napoleon, Ohio.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our regular Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1881.
While the business of Congress progresses steadily and quietly the politicians and gossipers have had enough to occupy their attention in discussing probabilities as to the next Cabinet, watching the progress of the various Senatorial contests, and gathering in the developments of the Christianity scandal. Perhaps the chief interest has centered in the Senatorship struggles. It is a noticeable fact, however, that politicians here have, as usual, unbounded confidence in the ultimate triumph of the machine in New York, Pennsylvania, and all other States where machinery and "Bosses" have a healthy existence. The most amusing, if not the most surprising, result was the selection of Conger in Michigan. Conger may be a man of some ability—he certainly must possess some skill in manipulation, but in the House of Representatives he has cut a most ridiculous figure. Any one who has watched him from the gallery for a single day would never suspect that such a man obtain a Senatorial seat. But they may refrigerate him in that dignified body. It is an advantage to the peace and progress of the House that he has been taken out of its deliberations.
Concerning the Cabinet there is no end of speculation, but the only portfolio that seems to be definitely disposed of is that of Secretary of State assigned to Mr. Blaine. It is assumed that Conkling personally, and some of the other fellows of the Grant crowd, will not like this, and that they will have to be violently conciliated before things can run smoothly. It was asserted with great confidence, at one time, Governor Foster of Ohio would be made either Secretary of the Interior or Postmaster-General. That would be a good scheme for the few remaining male residents of Ohio. The President has provided for all the big fish out there by putting them in good places, and the Secretary of the Treasury has satisfied the intermediate grade with special agencies and other berths. Now if the Post-Office Department could only take in the smaller fry for clerks and route-agents, Ohio might struggle along very well.

Senator-elect Mahone, of Virginia is an object of great interest, and he is shrewd enough to enjoy the situation. The Republicans are especially solicitous concerning Mahone's probable course in the Senate, and there are evidence of strenuous efforts to win him to their side by promises of aid in the coming struggle in his state. The *National Republican*, now edited by George C. Gorham, a candidate for Secretary of the Senate, openly urges the Republicans of Virginia to join the Re-adjusters, and in return it is understood Gorham expects Mahone's vote for the secretaryship. But the best informed Virginia politicians say that Mahone can not afford to affiliate with the Republicans and he knows it; his power would fall and his following disappear. A prominent Virginian said to your correspondent to-day: "Mahone could not hold his own forces, nor one-third of them, in line on any ticket for State control by a fusion with the Radical colored vote, and he knows that perfectly well because he saw how they scattered last campaign, when 'regular Democracy' was held over them in earnest. His strength as a leader, and all of it there can be, must come from his position as an independent Democrat. Another thing: the negro can't vote without paying their poll-tax. This item amounts to \$300,000, and the campaign expense will make another \$500,000, the total to come out of the Republican party of the North, as an experiment, and this with the moral certainty that his own white Democratic troops would break if he hoisted the enemy's flag." Yet Mahone may vote for Gorham as a matter of personal friendship.

During the extreme cold weather of the past month suffering has existed among the poor of this city, where unexpected severity is not so well provided against as in communities where it is looked for. And we have a large class of poor here, not only consisting of the lower elements, embracing many who have known better times and possess a degree of culture and pride. To a call of the authorities for means of relief there was a most generous response, and within five days from the time it was issued not a case of distress was to be found in the city. Wealthy citizens, public officials, and the people generally gave liberally and even the British minister, Sir Edward Thornton, a most noble man responded to the cry. The President of the United States, however, who received a salary of \$50,000 per year from the public, of which he has hoarded \$150,000 in four years, gave not one cent. If Mr. Hayes had any national pride, any respect for the office he holds, any appreciation of what are known as "the properties" in his great office, or any sympathy with or anxiety about the sick and lowly, he would blush with shame when he contemplates the ignominious fact that the representatives of foreign countries gave liberally to the suffering poor of the Capital city, while the President of the great country kept his hundreds of thousands of dollars closely buttoned within his miserly pocket. But Mr. Hayes thinks of nothing but himself. PHONO.

No Mother should be without Castoria for Children. Theld formula of Old Dr. Pitcher. It assimilates the food cures Costiveness, Diarrhoea and wind Colic, prevents and destroys Sour Curd, always ferocious and deadly Worms, Castoria is not narcotic. It gives health to the child and rest to the mother. my20-1y

A Laporte City, Iowa, man recently found a good-sized lizard in a plug of tobacco. The animal was all there except the head, which had been bitten off by the discoverer.

The campaign against Sifting Bull is proceeding under difficulties. Major Igles is attempting to compel Bull to surrender by surrounding him. The soldiers march through 15 inches of snow, and thermometer 12 degrees below zero.

It is proposed to build a railroad bridge across the Mississippi at Omaha to cost \$300,000.

COLUMBUS.

A DILATORY AND INEFFICIENT LEGISLATURE—MUCH PROMISE BUT LITTLE PERFORMANCE.
[Special to the Plain Dealer.]

COLUMBUS, Jan. 15.—In the two weeks which it has been in session the Legislature has accomplished about as little as any Legislature ever did in the same length of time. Certainly there never was a Legislature that showed up so wide a difference between its promises and its performances. It was announced very loudly when the body convened that it would get right down to business, and push things so that the session would not only be the shortest ever known, but show the most work. If the two weeks of the present session are to serve as a sample of the kind of work to be expected of this most wonderful Republican Legislature, the grass will grow green in the State House yard before the members of their alleged labors, and the record of their work may be sent out to their constituents in small pamphlets. The fact is that the present General Assembly is one the most dawdling, trifling and dilatory bodies ever assembled at the capital. The Senate is often without a quorum, owing to the absence of Republican members, and the House is frequently so thin that action on important bills cannot be taken. There is an unprecedented rush of local bills and ill considered measures for reforming every thing and every body. If one tenth of the bills proposing amendments to the new code were to be enacted into law, that very costly piece of legal and legislative lore would be so changed that not even S. S. Bloom would recognize it. The only bill of any importance that has been passed thus far has been the anti-poll selling bill, and that measure is one that is more than likely to be consigned to the limbo of unexecuted statutes than ever to accomplish anything in the direction its authors and advocates hoped. For the rest there has been talk and looting about, wearisome twaddle about things of no consequence and masterly activity in doing nothing. And this is the Republican Legislature that was to do wonders in the last days.

THE LOCAL OPTION PROBLEM AND HOW THE REPUBLICANS PROPOSE TO SOLVE IT.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 14.—The general opinion here in regard to local option or any other so-called temperance legislation is that nothing will be done notwithstanding the very heavy pressure being made by the friends of local option. Certainly there will not be if the Republican leaders can restrain their followers. The Republican members from the country districts are very much in earnest in passing some kind of an anti-liquor law and if they take the bit in their teeth, they will pass a local option bill of some kind. But the leaders and the members from the cities will stand out against any such legislation, because it would be ruinous to the party. It will be the Republican policy to put the temperance reformers off with some kind of non-committal action, so long as they have a virtuous resolution against intemperance or evade the passage of the law asked for by some kind of an equivocation. It is a knotty question for the Republicans and there is danger in both doing and not doing. But, as one of the shrewdest members of the Republican majority in the House expressed it, the temperance people can be bamboozled into voting the Republican ticket under any circumstances, and when the party war cry is raised they will rush to the support of anybody who may be the candidate; but if any summary law is passed the German vote is irretrievably lost. Hence it is the Republican tactics to put the temperance reformers off with soft words and to favor the liquor interests at the same time.

A Democrat's Opinion of Thomas C. Platt.

The *Oswego Palladium* in referring to the nomination of Thomas C. Platt for Senator, by the New York Republican caucus, says:
His election to that office on Tuesday next is a foregone conclusion. It will be a disgrace to the State of New York. Platt is a third rate local politician, a lackey of Conkling's; a packer of caucuses and conventions; a distributor of corruption money for the machine; a cunning, unscrupulous trickster, and, probably, the most obnoxious man to the intelligence and decency of the Republican party that Conkling could have selected. Indeed it is scarcely to be doubted that Conkling chose him because of those marked qualities, and because he could not have fixed upon a man who was more thoroughly outraged the sensibilities of the anti-machine republicans. He first found out which among the machine candidates would be the most offensive to the anti, and then deliberately rammed him down their throats. Platt will be as senator, what he has always been in all his political relations, a tool of Conkling and chief scullion of the machine.

Non-Partisan Humbug.

Governor Foster's assertion in his Message that in his appointments he has sought to exclude mere partisan reasons, is cheeky in view of the facts. Governor Foster has made no appointments that were not made to fulfill partisan ends. The pretense of reorganizing the public institutions of the State was set up as a shield to cover a partisan grab for spoils, and nobody knows that better than Mr. Foster. The state public institutions are almost without exception in the hands of the Republican party from the head of official down, and this as a result of Governor Foster's non-partisan appointments. The assertion that they were reorganized in the interest of better administration and because (to quote to Governor) "public sentiment demand it, is sickle nonsense and shambling hypocrisy. "Public sentiment," demanded no such thing, but hungry and needy Republican place hunters did. The institutions were reorganized to turn Democrats out and put Republicans in and that fact is well known to everybody. But then it is in the nature of the Republican party to be dishonest as well as unscrupulous.—*Plain Dealer.*

HOW TO EMPTY AN OVERFLOWING TREASURY.

It is not often that a Government reverses its character as a tax collector and varies the monotony of periodically calling on its citizens for cash by actually distributing money amongst them, so many dollars and cents to the head. The beneficence of the body politic to its constituent members very rarely take the special form of direct pecuniary gifts to individuals. There have been instances in history of such gratuities, and current examples of them are found in the pension systems of the United States and other countries. In all these cases, however, the beneficiaries of the public bounty in the shape of money are certain specified persons in the community.

It happened in 1836 that there was an actual per capita distribution of Government funds in some of the States of the Union. The National Treasury that year divided among the twenty-six States, nominally as a loan but virtually as a gift, what was known as the surplus revenue. Some of the States made it the foundation of a school fund, and others disposed of their apportionment in some other way. The amount allotted to Maine was about \$1,000,000. This was considered by the Pine Tree legislators as belonging to the people individually rather than collectively, and that construction was literally carried out by sending to everybody in the State the sum of \$2.40. The payment was not limited to the heads of families or householders, but took in all the women and children of Maine, as well as the men who could bear arms or vote. Many middle-aged persons, who were at that time small boys in their first pair of boots or little misses in pantalettes, vividly recall the receipt of their share of the munificence of a paternal Government. To some it was the foundation of a fortune realized in after life, and it was to all a patriotic inspiration of no insignificant or evanescent potency, as the annals of two subsequent wars bear record.

Time has greatly changed since those good old days of Andrew Jackson and strict constitutional construction. A matter of \$28,000,000 surplus in the Federal Treasury would now be deemed too trifling to make a fuss about. As it happens, however, we have not even that much, and there is no probability that this generation or the next will ever see an embarrassment of riches in the general exchequer. The balance is on the other side. We have attained to the national blessing of a national debt of so magnificent proportions as that it is likely to stay by us as a convenient and safe fund for investment for many a long year. We have not bravely beyond the crude and simple methods of the fathers, and are in the full flow of a new and wonderful evolution of the science of statesmanship.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

A Horrifying Spectacle—A Mother and Father Witness the Burning of Their Children, Unable to Rescue Them.

ROCHESTER, IND., January 13.—At two o'clock this morning there was an extremely distressing holocaust on the west bank of Hemlock Lake, thirty-five miles south of Rochester. The family of James O. Buckley a farmer, were aroused from their slumbers by the kicking of a colt in the stable. Buckley, his wife and four children were in bed downstairs. Two of their children, a boy aged eight, and a girl ten years old, were asleep upstairs.

The persons on the ground floor had barely time when awakened to escape with their lives and few bedclothes around them from their house, which was enveloped in flames. The house and everything remaining in it, including the two sleeping children upstairs, were burned to ashes.

The frantic parents and brothers and sisters of the fated children were powerless in their endeavors to rescue them. They heard their piteous cries when they awakened surrounded by flames, but had to stand and witness the burning mass fall down and crumble with the two bodies.

They were four miles from any village, and no help could reach them. Besides the cremated children, all the wearing apparel of the family, \$300 in money and a lot of grain in the barn were consumed in the fire. It originated from a defective chimney flue.

Defaulter to his Partner.

TIFFIN, O., Jan. 15.—Gerald E. Sullivan who was for some time a law partner with Harrison Noble, of this city, has been arrested upon the charge of embezzlement. He was interviewed by Mr. Noble. In an interview at the jail, Mr. Sullivan was found very much troubled and almost heartbroken. In answer to the question of what he meant by his past transaction, his response was that he did not know; whiskey was the cause. It seems that he had expended, while under the influence of liquor, some of the firm's funds, which he could not, or did not replace. Mr. Sullivan has heretofore borne a good reputation, and is one of the most talented young men of this city, but this has struck a terrible blow on his family. What disposition will be made of the case is hard to tell, as Mr. Noble is a pretty hard man to deal with under such circumstances.

NEW YORK.

The Senatorial Contest Ended.

NEW YORK, January 14.—The election of Thomas C. Platt, as senator from this state is considered as a Conkling defeat. Platt has in times past been a strong Conkling partisan but he of late has considered himself a bigger man than Lord Roscoe and evinced a disposition to set up for himself in the boss business. He is a Garfield man, and it is charged that the election of Platt means a declaration of war on Conkling by the coming administration.

Hon. Abel Hart, a leading lawyer of Mt. Vernon, was before the United States Commissioner at Columbus, Saturday, charged with taking an illegal pension fee. He denies it and was released on his own recognizance to February 1st.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

A New Impetus Given to the Enterprise.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The World's Fair Commission met this afternoon, and the only remaining vacancy in the Commission was filled by the election of Ulysses S. Grant by a unanimous vote and amid three cheers.

The following gentlemen were elected additional members of the Executive Committee: George A. Crawford, of Kansas; N. K. Fairbanks, of Chicago; Theodore C. Bates, of Massachusetts; Wm. H. Post, of Hartford; James H. Smart, of Indiana; Gen. Wm. H. Sterling, of New Jersey; Samuel A. Haines, Rufus Hatch, Thomas McElrath and Charles L. Tiffany, of New York.

Rev. Dr. Newman, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, in a brief but highly eulogistic speech nominated Gen. U. S. Grant as President of the Committee on Permanent Organization.

Albert Akers, of Tennessee, seconded the nomination. J. Monroe Ogden, of Georgia, also seconded the nomination. In answer to a question by a Commissioner, Dr. Newman stated the result of an interview that the Committee had with Gen. Grant and that he accepted the nomination unconditionally. [Applause.]

Mr. David T. Atter, of Illinois, having been called upon, highly eulogized General Grant, and stated the mere mention of his name would carry success to the utmost parts of the earth. The question was then called for, and General Grant elected by acclamation.
The committee then made the following nominations for Vice-Presidents: First, Henry G. Stebbins; Second, Hugh J. Jewett; third, Wm. A. Cole; fourth, Augustus Schell; fifth, Samuel Sloan; sixth, Fred. L. Talcott; seventh, General Jos. E. Johnston; eighth, Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman, all of whom were unanimously elected. Mr. Schell and General Johnston to fill the first vacancies that may occur in the Commission. Thomas McElrath was elected Secretary; Colonel Ashe, Assistant Secretary; Geo. W. Debeverse, Treasurer, and R. G. Rollston, Fiscal Agent. Colonel Edward Richardson, of Mississippi, and General Albert Akers, of Tennessee, were added to the Executive Committee.

Adjourned.

Is There a Panic Impending?

The statement of Jay Gould some weeks since that the present era of wild speculation would result in a panic and consequent depression in trade has been widely commented on, and opinions differ as to whether he is a true or false prophet. That many of the present wild speculations will fall and involve many in ruin unquestionable, but that the ruin shall be general and involve almost every one we do not believe. After such an era of prosperity as we have been passing through a reaction is bound to come, and those who have flown their kite too high will see it break loose from them, and beyond their control. During the years of depression from 1873 to 1878 money was hoarded up in almost countless amounts, and capitalists feared to invest it. When affairs changed, and the "boom" set in, capital sought investments of all kinds. The millions of capital that had been locked up for years sought investment, and there was more money than could find employment in legitimate business ventures. When the field of legitimate business of all kinds was taken up, the balance of the money left still sought investment, and the result is that many things are over done. People who had money were as anxious to have it invested as they had been anxious to hoard it before, and the result is that many injudicious investments have been made, and some wild speculations indulged in. These latter must necessarily fall, sooner or later, and with their failures the legitimate business of the country will suffer somewhat, but we do not believe that there will be any general disaster. Times may close again, but there is no reason to believe that we will pass through such a series of years as those following the panic of 1873. The country has all the elements of prosperity—good crops and a good foreign demand for them, and as long as this continues there can be no very hard times. The bursting of speculative bubbles will carry fortunes with them, but those venturing their property in this manner must take the chances. The legitimate business of the country is in but little danger, and we believe our prosperity will continue for a number of years.

The *North American Review* for February is the literary phenomenon of the month. First we have an earnest and patriotic article by General Grant, advocating the Nicaragua Canal project. The genial Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, Oliver Wendell Holmes, follows with an essay entitled "The Pulpit and the Pew," written in the best spirit of the Christian philosopher, in which he endeavors to show the need that he believes to exist for a revision of the prevalent theological creeds. Under the quaint title of "Aaron's Rod in Politics," Judge A. W. Tourgee emphasizes the obligation, imposed upon the Republican party by the Chicago platform, of making provision for educating illiterate voters. James Freeman Clarke makes a valuable contribution to the discussion of the authorship of Shakespeare's plays. The grave evils that may result from the partisan character of the United States Supreme Court are pointed out by Senator John T. Morgan. The sixth of Mr. Charnay's papers on the "Ruins of Central America," is devoted to a description of the Pyramids of Comalcalco, which must rank among the most stupendous ever erected by man. Finally, Walt Whitman writes of "The Poetry of the Future." The Review is sold by booksellers generally.

Magic in the Nineteenth Century.
N. McRea, Wyebridge, Ontario, writes: "I have used large quantities of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil; it is used for colds, sore throat, croup, etc., and in fact for any affection of the throat it works like magic. It is a sure cure for burns, wounds and bruises." For sale by J. C. Saur

Official Report of the Tenth Census Count.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Col. Butterfield, with a corps of assistants, who have been in South Carolina examining into the accuracy of the census in that State, returned to this city last night and reported to Gen. Walker this morning.

The report says the census of June was taken with unusual accuracy and fully maintains the integrity of the enumerators. A brief report in relation to South Carolina will be sent to Congress to-day, with a statement of the population of the several States and territories.

Following is the statement of the several States and territories sent to Congress to-day by the Superintendent of Census, and which will stand as the tenth census of the United States population:

Alabama	1,362,794
Arkansas	1,131,892
California	802,504
Colorado	2,168,504
Connecticut	854,695
Delaware	832,433
District of Columbia	124,649
Florida	62,355
Georgia	622,883
Idaho	346,984
Illinois	1,465,654
Indiana	1,130,953
Iowa	287,351
Kansas	5,053,810
Kentucky	1,539,048
Louisiana	1,400,047
Maine	3,078,769
Maryland	3,198,239
Massachusetts	1,978,800
Michigan	1,747,672
Minnesota	1,624,620
Mississippi	4,381,726
Missouri	960,966
Montana	276,528
Nebraska	1,648,768
Nevada	99,622
New Hampshire	540,103
New Jersey	1,542,463
New Mexico	648,945
New York	1,192,774
North Carolina	1,785,102
Ohio	1,512,800
Oklahoma	1,636,531
Oregon	618,443
Pennsylvania	780,806
Rhode Island	1,154,480
South Carolina	995,956
South Dakota	332,288
Texas	49,369,598
Utah	40,441
Vermont	118,430
Virginia	135,189
Washington	143,906
West Virginia	176,638
Wisconsin	75,120
Wyoming	32,411
Yukon	20,788
Montana	39,187
Total States	783,271
Grand total	30,192,866

A Good Mixer.

A prominent Democrat writes the *Plain Dealer*, suggesting the name of Hon. M. D. Harter of the Autman Manufacturing Company, of Mansfield, Ohio, as a fit and proper candidate for the Democracy of Ohio to nominate as a candidate for Governor. Harter is a good speaker and as adroit as a "mixer" as Charley Foster, and would give the Senech Chief, if he runs again, a close race.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

The Pool Law.

A well known Cincinnati turfman says: "This law will either kill racing in Ohio for 1881 or give us the best series of trotting meetings we have ever had. It will break up the purse system which has had much to do with 'fixing' races. Instead of giving purses to one good horse and three poor, we have sweepstake races and the money will go to the best horses because associations being deprived of a share in the pool boxes can not offer so much money and the great inducement to dishonesty will be taken away and every rascal on the turf will steer clear of Ohio, or if he comes here he will come to let his horse go. The suppression of pool selling will not prevent betting, but the better will handle his own money and not have to pay money to a middle man."

Terrible Trichinae.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLS., Jan. 17.—George Lawrence, a farm hand living nine miles from here, was given a diseased pig by his employer, Mr. Simpson. After keeping it several weeks Lawrence killed it and himself and family ate of it. His wife became sick, her limbs swelled and burst and mortification set in, causing death.
Mr. Lawrence is lying at the point of death. His body and limbs are swollen to twice their usual size, and having a whitish appearance, hard as marble. The children ate but little, and have not suffered severely. Portions of the meat analyzed show it to be alive with trichinae.

There is law enough now on the statute books to close every saloon in the State, on Sunday and every other day, if enforced. Why multiply such statutes? Why ask the passage of a law which it is well known cannot, or will not, be enforced? Temperance people do not seem to learn by experience. They have been fighting liquor sellers for forty years without accomplishing any substantial good. Now would it not be the part of wisdom to change the mode of attack? Why not fight temperance for a change? Why not make a criminal, rather than a hero, of a drunkard? Drunkenness may be stopped, but the traffic cannot be prevented. Then why not cease to deal with impossibilities and give attention to possibilities?—*Toledo Times.*

Write to Mrs. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for names of ladies that have been restored to perfect health by the use of her **VEGETABLE COMPOUND**. It is a positive cure for the most stubborn cases of female weakness, 2c.

An Oregon ranchman put a lasso round his own neck and threw the other end over the head of a wild steer. The steer got the best of it.